TITLE "DOCUMENTATION OF HERBAL MEDICINE PREPARATION METHODS AND REMEDIES PRACTICED BY ORAONS IN JASHPUR (C.G.)"

INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany deals with the direct relationship of plants with man. In the last few decades, ethnobotany has become an important thrust area of research for documentation and preservation of historical traditional knowledge at tribal level. Tribal communities live in remote and inaccessible parts of the country. Tribes are distinct ethnic groups usually confined to definite geographical area with a common dialect, are culturally homogenous and adopt a unifying social organization. The ethnic group or tribes known all over the world have their own culture ,customs, social and religions, rights, taboos, totems, legends, folklore, folk tales, rituals, myth, food and medicine practice. Forests and plants play an important and vital role in their life style.

Ethnic groups of various regions of the world are the real custodians of nature's wealth and experts in herbal medicine. The traditional indigenous knowledge transferred orally for centuries is fast disappearing because of the technological development and changing culture of ethnic groups (Ganesan, et al. 2004). In spite of all these disturbances the indigenous phytocure methods are restored among the tribes, as it is part of their culture. Moreover the people in ethnic tribes are averse to change the mode of their life and traditions, but this traditional knowledge is slowly diminishing, so it is to be procured and preserved in various form for future generation (Burmol and Naidu, 2007). The indigenous groups possess their own distinct culture, religious rites, food habit and rich knowledge of traditional medicine (Harsha et al, 2001, 2003).

Today in urban areas human beings are removed from the benefits of plants, whereas in tribal areas people still live with much dependence on plants. Jashpur is one such area in Chhattisgarh, where tribal people live with nature in total harmony .The health and livelihood security of tribals is much dependent on plants. They know the importance of plants and forests for their survival, hence practicing sustainable use of plant resource.

One important current concern of ethno botanical research is the potential use of the plants as medicine, a knowledge that is often exclusive to the specific communities and linked to the local flora. The fund of the knowledge developed over the millennia by thousands of ethnic groups is largely unrecorded and faces the danger of becoming extinct. Our urgent concern is to preserve, refine and use their information for more effective management of health.

Ethno botanical studies are now in progress worldwide. Many projects are aimed at the documentation of traditional knowledge about plants. In Africa traditional agriculture knowledge is increasingly incorporated in to rural development programmes.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF WORK ALREADY DONE IN THE FIELD

Ethnobotanical works in India were done by several workers like Jain (1963, 1963 b, 2006), Sharma (1988), Sharma and Singh(1988), Roy (1989), Masih (1990) in Bastar, K, Brijlal (1993) on Baiga of Madhya Pradesh, Kumar and Jain (1998) in Sarguja, Chhattisgarh.

Ethnobotanical works in relation to primitive tribe was done by several workers like Elvin(1943), Kamble and Pradhan on Korkus tribe of Maharashtra, Joshi (1982) on Bhil tribe, Shrivastava (1985) on Bhil tribe of Madhya Pradesh, Pandey et al (1991) on Baiga tribe, Ghoshal (1991) on Kolha tribe of Orissa, Tiwari and Pandey (1993) on Gond tribe of Gadhchiroli,Bastar, Mishra and Tiwari (1999) on Kol tribes of Madhya Pradesh

Ethnomedicinal investigation has been made by workers like Pushpangandan and Atal (1984), Mishra and Sahu (1984) described the plants of Euphorbiaceae used in medicines by tribal of Madhya Pradesh, Jain et al (1989) investigated the medicinal plants known among several tribes of India, Painuli and Dwivedi (1990) made notes on ethnobotany on Oraon and Korwa tribes of M.P.75-90, Hemadri (1992) studied the medicinal herbs of Andhra Pradesh, Jain and Singh (1994,1997) and Jain et al(2003) made ethnomedicobotanical survey of Raipur and Ambikapur.Chhattisgarh, Harsha et al (2003) made an investigation on ethnomedicobotany of Karnataka. Maheshwari, Ayyanar M. and Ignacimuthu S. (2005b, 2009) studied the herbal medicine for snake bite and wound healing respectively in Southern India. Jais, S. (2011) studied herbal and home remedies prevalent in urban, rural and tribal Chhattisgarh. Chakravarty, S. (2012) studied on ethnobotanical plants with reference to Chhattisgarh.

NOTEWORTHY CONTRIBUTION IN THE FIELD OF PROPOSED WORK

Ford (1978) wrote a paper relating anthropology to ethnobotany with title "Ethnobotany Historical Diversity and Synthesis". Indian botanist Jain published number of valuable publications on Ethnobotany and folklore medicine in India. He worked on tribes of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Assam.

Ethnobotanical research unfolds new vistas of traditional medicine in India(1979) and role of folk beliefs and practices in promoting health and combating diseases are his valuable work. He compiled nearly hundred indigenous medicinal plants with authentic information on their distribution, plant parts used and the medicinal and other uses. Islam (1999) studied the ethnobotany of Asteraceous plant.

Jashpur of Chhattisgarh state will be selected as a study site for the proposed work. Jashpur is situated in the North- east part of Chhattisgarh state. It is located between 22 degree 2' at north latitude to 23 degree 16' at north longitude and 83 degree 28' at east longitude. The total area of Jashpur is 5322.67 sq km. The forest area is dominated by a number of tribes like the 'Oraon' tribe, who depend on the forests for their food and medicines. These tribal people use plants and herbs and their preparations for the treatment of their health problems. This study will be conducted in order to document the various traditional herbal medicines, especially prevalent in the 'Oraon' tribe of Jashpur.

OBJECTIVES

1. Survey of the study area.
2. Personal survey of people and interview them with a questionnaire to record.
3. The tribal to be interviewed will belong to Oraon tribe.
4. Documentation of specific health problems of Oraon tribe community.
5. Identification of medicinal plants.
6. Botanical- Ethnobotanical knowledge of the plants.
7. Documentation of specific formulations, methods of medicine preparation and dose administration.
8. Herbarium preparation for medicinal plants.
9. Photography of medicinal plants in the study area.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

1. Survey:
    - Personal visits:- Personal visit will be made in the Jashpur of Chhattisgarh state.
    - Personal interviews:- Personal interviews will be conducted with the knowledgeable persons viz. villagemen, baidyas, gunias, folk healers, traditional health practitioners.
2. Documentation of local health tradition for different ailments.
3. Identification and use of medicinal plants.

EXPECTED OUTCOME OF THE PROPOSED WORK

- The socio economic data of the proposed study will be useful for the Government and non- Government bodies for the improvement of the condition of the tribals in Jashpur.
- An ethnobotanical study will prove that there an urgency of orally preserved knowledge of the tribals to be documented properly before it is lost forever in the fast growing modern world.
- The drug preparation and administration methods will be worth information for the medicine practitioners for easier and cheaper treatments.
- The raw material for the drug will be easily available and affordable to the tribals with the added benefit of higher efficacy and no after effects.
- The traditional herbal treatment knowledge requires to be popularized amongst the rural people.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ayyanar, M. and Ignacimuthu, S. (2005): Ethnomedicinal plants used by the trials of Tirunelveli hills to treat poisonous bites and skin disease Indian. *Ind. J. Trade Knowledge*, **4:** 229-236.

Ayyanar, M. and Ignacimuthu, S. (2009): Herbal medicines for wound healing among tribal people in southern India: Ethnobotanical and Scientific evidences. *Int. J. Applied Research in Natural Products*, **2(3):** 29-42.

Elwin, V. (1943): Mariya and their Ghotul; Geoffery Cambrige, Oxford University press, England.

Ford, R.I. (1978). Ethnobotany: Historical Diversity and Synsthesis. In Ford R.I.(Ed).The nature and status of Ethnobotany. Anthropological paper no. 67,pp 33-49.Museum of anthropology.University of Michigan, USA.

Islam, M. (1999). Ethnobotany of certain asteraceous plants of Majuly, the greatest fresh water river island in the world: National accademy of science abst. 11-13 november, 37.

Pushpangandan, P. and Atal, C.K. (1984): Ethnomedico- Botanical investigation in Kerela. I: some primitive tribals of western ghats and their herbal madicine. *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, **11:** 59-77.

Brijlal, (1993): Ethnobotany of baiga of M.P., A Prel. Report, Arunachal Forest News, **11(1):** 17-20.

Burmol, K.S. and Naidu, T.S. (2007): National seminar on " Tribal medicinal system and its contemporary relevance"-Alluri Seetharama Raju centre for tribal studies and Research.

Chakravarty, S.(2012). Ethno botanical plants with reference to Chhattisgarh.- N.S., 11-12 Feb.

Ganesan, S. Suresh, N. and Kesavan, L. (2004): Ethnomedicinal survey of lower palani of Tamilnadu. I. *J. Trade. Knowledge*, **3(3):** 299-304.

Ghoshal, S.C. (1991). Indigenous health practices – An appraisal of Kolha tribal society of Orissa. *J. of Research and Educ. in Ind. medicine*, **10(2):** 55-61.

Harsha, V.H., Hebbar, S.S., Hedge, G.R. and Sripathi, V. (2001): Plants in th traditional medicince used by kunabi communities of Uttarakhand District of Karnataka. Abst. Nat. Con. On Sus. Uti. of Bio. Res., 36.

Harsha, V.H., Hebbar, S.S., Sripathi, V. and Hedge, G.R. (2003): Ethnomedicobotany of Uttarakhand District of Karnataka, India - plants in treatment of skin disease, *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, ***84:*** *37-40.*

Hemadri, K. (1992): Tribals of Andhra Pradesh: Their knowledge in nutritional and medicinal herbs. Indian medicines, **4(3): 1-6.**

Jain, S.K. (1963). Studies in Indian ethnobotany less known uses of fifty common plants from the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. *Bulletin of the botanical survey of India,* **5(3/4): 223-226.**

Jain, S.K. (1963). Magico religious beliefs about plants among the Adivasi's of Bastar. *Quart. J. Myth. Soc.,* **54: 73-94.**

Jain, S.K. (1963). Observations on ethno botany of the tribals of Madhya Pradesh. *Vanyajati,* **11: 177-183.**

Jain, S.K., Singh, B.K. and Saklani, A. (1989). Some interesting medicinal plants known among several tribal societies of India. *Ethnobot.,*: 89-100.

Jain, S.P. and Singh, S.C. (1994). Ethno - medico Botanical survey of Ambikapur, Madhya Pradesh. IV ICE Lucknow Nov. 17-21.

Jain, S.P. and Singh, S.C. (1997). An Ethno medico - Botanical survey of Ambikapur district, M.P. *Scientific publishers, Jodhpur* 83-91.

Jain, S.P., Singh, S.C., Singh, J. and Kumar, S. (2003). Ethno-medico- botanical survey of Raipur district Chhattisgarh state. *J. Econ. Taxon. Bot.,* **27(2): 266-71.**

Jais, S. (2011). A study of herbal and home remedies prevalent in urban, rural and tribal Chhattisgarh. Ph.D. Thesis Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur.

Joshi, P. (1982): An Ethnobotanical study of Bhils- A preliminary survey, *Econ. Tax. Bot.,* **3:** 257-266.

Kamble, M.A. and Pradhan, S.G. (1980): Ethnobotany of " Korkus" in Maharashtra. Bull. Bot. Surv. India, **22: 201-202.**

Kumar, V. and Jain, S.K. (1998). A contribution to ethno botany of Surguja district in Madhya Pradesh , India. *Ethnob.,* **12: 29-38.**

Maheshwari, J.K., Painuli, R.M. and Dwivedi, R.P. (1990). Notes on ethno botany of the Oraon and Korwa tribes of M.P..75-90. In S.K. Jain(Ed): contribution to Indian ethnobotany. Sci. Publ. P. Box 91. Jodhpur, India.

Masih, S.K. (1990). Ethnobotanical studies in tribal areas of Bastar and Jabalpur. Ph D. Thesis Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur(M.P).

Mishra, S. and Tiwari, U. (1999): Ethnobotanical studies of Kol tribes of M.P. N.A. Science Abst. 69-Annual Session 11 to 13, No. 45.

Mishra, D.P. and Sahu, T.R. (1984): Euphorbiaceous plants used in medicine by the tribals of M.P., India. *J. Econom.Taxn. Botany,* **5:** 791-793.

Pandey, R.K., Bajpai, A.K. and Bhattacharya, P. (1991): Some unique folk medicines of Baiga tribes of Mandla District of M.P. *J. Tropical Forestry,* **7(1):** 62-66.

Roy, G.P. (1989). Tribals and Ethno botany of Abujh- Marh Reserve area of Bastar District. problem of wasteland and forest ecology (Ed). Pramod Sing, Ashish publishing house, New Delhi. 328-338.

Sharma, P.K. and Singh, D. (1988). Ethnobotanical studies of some common plants of Kangar Range (Bastar) Madhya Pradesh. *Geobios,* **7:** 69-71.

Shrivastava, R.K. (1985): Herbal remidies used by the Bhils of M.P., India Oriental Medicine, Kyoto, Japan. 389-392.

Tiwari, V.J. and Padhye, M.D. (1993): Ethnobotanical study of Gond tribe of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli Districts of Maharashtra state, India. Fitoterapia, **64(1):** 58-61.

Dr. (Mrs.) Priti Tiwari
Signature of supervisor

HEAD
DEPTT. OF BOTANY,
GOVT.CHHATTISGARH PG COLLEGE
RAIPUR (C.G.)

Dr. (Mrs.) Rekha Pimple Gaonkar
Signature of Co- supervisor

Mrs. Mary Kusum Ekka
Signature of candidate

Forwarded by
Principal
(Chairman DRC)
Government Nagarjuna Post Graduate College of Science
Raipur- 492010(Chhattisgarh), India